GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Session 2007

FISCAL ANALYSIS MEMORANDUM

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DATE: May 7, 2008

TO: Revenue Laws Study Committee

FROM: Rodney Bizzell

Fiscal Research Division

RE: Tax on Short-term Heavy Equipment Rentals

FISCAL IMPACT

Yes (x) No () No Estimate Available ()

<u>FY 2008-09</u> <u>FY 2009-10</u> <u>FY 2010-11</u> <u>FY 2011-12</u> <u>FY 2012-13</u>

REVENUES:

General Fund *No General Fund Impact*

*Gross receipts tax rate is revenue neutral – individual jurisdictions

Local Governments may experience some changes in revenue – see assumptions and

methodology*

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT(S) & PROGRAM(S) AFFECTED: Local governments.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Gross receipts taxes can become effective January 1, 2009. Property tax on heavy equipment rentals is repealed effective July 1, 2009.

BILL SUMMARY:

The bill repeals the property tax on heavy equipment owned and offered for short-term rental or lease by a person whose principal business is the short-term lease or rental of heavy equipment at retail, and enacts in its place local option county and city gross receipts taxes on the short-term heavy equipment rentals.

ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY:

Five major heavy equipment rental companies provided information on annual gross receipts and property tax payments to allow Fiscal Research to calculate a revenue-neutral gross receipts tax rate. The revenue-neutral rate is the rate, when applied to gross receipts from the rental of heavy equipment, will yield the same amount of revenue as the current property tax. The tax is a local option for cities and counties; therefore, the total amount of revenue generated will be less than the amount currently received by the property tax if some jurisdictions decide not to levy the tax.

The companies providing information represent approximately 70% of the heavy equipment rental market in North Carolina. The revenue-neutral tax rate is calculated by dividing the property tax paid on heavy equipment rentals by the rental revenue received. The revenue-neutral rate is 1.75%. The rate is divided into a 1.1% rate for counties and a 0.65% rate for municipalities. The breakdown of the tax rate for cities and counties is based on the ratio of tax rates for counties versus cities in major urban centers where the majority of heavy equipment rental companies are located.

The bill requires heavy equipment rental companies to make gross receipts tax payments to local governments quarterly. The payments are due by the last day of the month following the end of each quarter. Local governments may begin levying the gross receipts tax on January 1, 2009.

Finally, even though the tax rate is revenue-neutral, the share of the total revenue received by individual local governments may change. This is because the tax will be distributed to cities and counties based on where the equipment is rented. The current property tax is paid based on where the equipment is located on January 1 of each year.

SOURCES OF DATA: NC Department of Revenue, North Carolina Heavy Equipment Dealers

TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS: None